

BOROUGH OF SALE



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1966

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1966.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Sale.

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1966.

The Report is similar to the previous one, for it contains separate reports by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Sewage Works Manager, Cemetery Superintendent and Borough Engineer, and I hope that the new Baths Manager will add his report for 1967 next year, thus giving a comprehensive picture of services in the Borough associated with the preservation of health in the Borough.

The vital statistics of the Borough are good when compared with the statistics for England and Wales and though statistically not significant I would be concerned if they were much worse than the national figures, for in a good residential area like Sale, the vital statistics ought to be favourable when compared with the country as a whole. I am particularly pleased to see the low infant mortality rate, for it is said that this is a sensitive index of social conditions in an area.

From the epidemiological viewpoint 1966 was quite an eventful year for in February there was an outbreak of influenza which caused a high rate of absenteeism in schools. Fortunately it was mild, and there were few complications. This was followed in April by an outbreak of diarrhoea and vomiting in a home for elderly people which was distressing in some cases, but did not cause any deaths.

In May the opportunity to have vaccination against poliomyelitis was offered to adults by holding a clinic session in the evenings, but despite local publicity the response was very poor. Fortunately a large percentage of the children are protected, but I feel it is just as, if not more, important for the parents to be protected, as illness in parents causes greater disturbance in the family unit.

In July there were several cases of Variola Minor in Salford, following an outbreak in the midlands. This mild type of smallpox did not cause any deaths.

From October onwards the care of the elderly again became a problem exposing the lack of proper housing accommodation, the shortage of hospital beds and places in welfare homes. A survey of geriatric services in the area has recently been published, giving several recommendations. This problem of caring properly for the aged is increasing and needs to be tackled energetically by the housing, health and welfare authorities and the regional hospital board.

No progress has been made in the last year to provide a new swimming baths in Sale, due mainly to the restriction on spending imposed by central government. The attendance figures at the baths show a steady increase each year and the need for a new and more modern baths is obvious.

The smoke control programme has continued steadily and the benefits can be seen by the figures for smoke and sulphure dioxide in the atmosphere which have shown a welcome decrease.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector shows the wide scope of work carried out in the Health Department and the appointment of a Cleansing Superintendent should do much to relieve Mr. Norris of the headache of refuse collection and disposal.

This is my second, and also my last, report as your Medical Officer of Health for shortly before writing this I was appointed to a post in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and so I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their consideration and support on all occasions. Finally I would like to thank Mr. Bertram Finch the Town Clerk, Mr. Norris the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the staff of the Health Department, who by their valuable advice, co-operation and encouragement, have made my period of service in Sale a happy one.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. Stalker.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

THE MAYOR

Councillor F. Seddon Laughton, J.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Councillor P.. A. A. Pepper

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor W. Munro, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor K. Orton.

Alderman S. P. Harris,

Alderman A. Howarth, J.P.,

Councillor Mrs. J. Ashton,

Councillor P. W. Croft, B.Sc., A.P.I.,

Councillor R. Harris,

Councillor R. L. Heath, Ph.D.,

Councillor V. Hickman, B.Sc., M.I.W.M.,

Councillor E. P. Mellor,

Councillor W. D. Penfold, M.B.E.,

Councillor J. Pollard,

Councillor J. W. Rodgers,

Councillor G. Russell,

Councillor S. C. Swann, C.Eng.

Councillor G. Thornton, M.I.E.

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

R. STALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

W. NORRIS, Cert.S.I.B.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.
Certified Smoke Inspector.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

C. P. WEBB, Cert.P.H.I.E.B.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Certified Smoke Inspector

Public Health Inspectors

A. G. HELSBY, Cert.P.H.I.E.B.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
(Left 5.8.66)

R. H. FLINT, Cert.P.H.I.E.B.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
(Left 3.1.66)

J. HENSHAW, Cert.P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
(Commenced 18.7.66)

D. A. REYNOLDS, Dip.P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
(Commenced 12.9.66)

Cleansing Superintendent

J. HOOPER,
(Commenced 1.11.66.)

Technical Assistant

G. MURPHY

Clerical Assistant

MISS O. B. GIBBONS

Clerk/Typist

Mrs. P. BARNES
(Commenced 31.5.66).

Area 3,628.5 acres

Height above sea level :-

Ashton-on-Mersey

67 ft.

Sale Moor

99 ft.

Population.

Registrar General's estimate, mid 1966 54,930

Houses:- Number of habitable dwellings
at the end of 1966

18,583

Rateable Value of the district (Dec.1966)

£1,974,878

Product of a penny rate, (Financial year,
1966/67)

£8,065

General Rate

12/3d in the
pound

Sale is a municipal borough south west of Manchester and Stretford with the river Mersey as the boundary to the north. It lies across the Bridgewater Canal and the busy Manchester to Chester road. Though there are a few light industries in the borough it is mainly a residential area of good quality houses, with only a small percentage lacking in modern amenities. The Council have already approved of a four year programme to bring all sub-standard houses in the borough up to a reasonable standard with modern amenities. There are only a few coloured immigrants in the borough, who mainly work in the restaurants and there is no coloured problem.

A large proportion of the Sale population work outside the borough in Manchester, Stretford and the Broadheath area of Altrincham, and it is a mobile population, for 10% of owner occupied houses change hands each year.

There is little land left in the borough for housing purposes, the last large area being scheduled for Manchester Corporation and Sale Corporation housing, but Sale still has a large acreage of public parks with good playgrounds for children.

Number of Parks in the Borough

8

Acreage of Parks and open spaces

177,36.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live births, legitimate	509	464	973
illegitimate	26	23	49
	<u>535</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>1022</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population -

crude - 18.6

corrected - 17.7

Birth Rate for England and Wales - 17.7

The birth rate for the borough is the same as for England and Wales, and has decreased slightly from 1965. The birth rate for England and Wales has now reached its lowest level since 1961.

Illegitimate births as a percentage of the total births:-

Sale	4.8
England & Wales	7.3

STILLBIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	3	6	9
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births			8.7
<u>Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births England & Wales</u>			15.4

The stillbirth rate in the borough has decreased again in 1966, though the national rate remained the same

DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 1 year)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
6	6	12

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births:

	crude	-	11.7
	corrected	-	13.22
<u>Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales</u>			19.0

Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 month)

Sale	crude	-	8.8
	corrected	-	9.9
<u>England and Wales</u>			12.9

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week)

Sale	crude	-	7.8
	corrected	-	8.8
<u>England and Wales</u>			12.9

All the infants who died and all but one of the stillbirths were legitimate.

Though the infant mortality rate for the country has remained the same as in 1965, the rate for the Borough has decreased. This is a low figure and though not statistically significant, I would be surprised if it went much above the national rate, for the standard of infant care in the borough is high. There is also a low neonatal and perinatal mortality rate.

A table of infant deaths given on the next page shows that prematurity and congenital abnormalities accounted for most deaths and that the two deaths of infants over the age of one month were due to asphyxia. This is a fairly common cause of death in infancy, particularly between two and four months, and is associated with three factors, either singly or in combination, (1) virus infection of the lower respiratory tract, (2) suffocation by soft pillows or mattresses, (3) allergy to cow's milk. Two simple measures which could perhaps reduce the number of these deaths are that no pillow or a hard or safe pillow should be given to a baby and all babies should be fed on breast milk for at least the first few weeks of life

DEATHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
All causes	275	317	592
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population, crude	10.77		
	corrected 12.17		
<u>Death Rate for England and Wales</u>	<u>11.7</u>		

It can be seen from the table on the next page that coronary thrombosis clearly heads the list, with cancer in one form or another second and vascular lesions of the nervous system third. Coronary thrombosis which is a disease particularly prevalent in middle aged men of the professional and managerial classes was responsible for the death of 45 men and 17 women before the age of 65. It is closely associated with obesity, lack of exercise and cigarette smoking, and reduction of the risk of this illness lies in our own hands. Other diseases closely associated with cigarette smoking are cancer of the lung and bronchitis, and compared with 1965, there have been 10 more deaths from the former and one less from the latter. It is also worth noting that eight women died from cancer of the breast and three from cancer of the womb. It is hoped to see a reduction of these figures in the next few years if all women learn to take advantage of the cervical cytology service and palpate their breasts regularly for lumps, for with early treatment a complete cure can be achieved.

It is sad to see that motor vehicle accidents and other accidents accounted for 11 deaths, each despite increased publicity on preventative measures from road, home and industrial safety officers. Accidents are usually caused, and don't just happen.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

	Sex	0-4 wks	1-12 mths	1- yrs	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
tuberculosis, other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	8	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-
malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	-	1
malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	12	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	9	12
leukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	12	18
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	11	42
Coronary Disease, angina	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	31	22	15
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	13	13	23
Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Other heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	10
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	30
Other circulatory disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	19

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

	Sex	0-4 wks	1-12 mths	1- yrs	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pneumonia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	9
Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	8
Other diseases of Respiratory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Congenital Malformations	M	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	11
	F	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	6	13
Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
All other accidents	M	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1
Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year

	1st day	2-7 days	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	Total under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Congenital malformations	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3
Respiratory conditions	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
TOTAL	6	3	-	-	1	10	1	1	-	-	12

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	64 & over	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	33	57	3	-	-	-	93
Whooping Cough	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Measles	2	385	202	-	2	-	-	591
Dysentery	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	5
Food Poison- ing	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	5
Puerperal Pyrexia .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	425	263	4	2	-	-	697

I had expected the number of cases of measles to be almost half that for 1965, but there has only been a reduction by 1/9th of the 1965 figure. This is unusual and the figures for 1967 will be interesting to note. Most of the measles cases came in the second quarter of the year. Measles vaccination has proved to be effective and comparatively safe, but doubts have been expressed about the length of time immunity is given and trials are still in progress. Scarlet Fever which was a disease greatly feared at the beginning of the century is now mild with few complications. Apart from these two infectious diseases, there were only sporadic cases of whooping cough, Sonne dysentery and food poisoning.

TUBERCULOSIS

Nine new cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1966 compared with seven in 1965. Of these new notifications, seven were over the age of 25 years and only one child of school age and one adolescent succumbed to this disease. The numbers of new notifications of tuberculosis and deaths from this disease have declined steadily in the past few years over the country as a whole, though certain immigrant communities have a very high incidence of tuberculosis compared with the indigenous population. I feel that the time has now come to review our methods of eradicating this disease and to come to a common policy of which groups in the community need routine chest x-ray. It is foolish to insist on routine chest x-ray for entrants to teacher training and for teachers in taking up an appointment, then never require them to have a chest x-ray for the rest of their teaching life should they stay with the same education authority, and at the same time require annual chest x-ray of all local authority day nursery staff. At the most the present policy can only be considered as an inadequate form of insurance.

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

Ages	Respiratory	Meninges & CNS	Other	Total
5 - 9	1	-	-	1
15 - 19	-	-	1	1
25 - 34	2	-	2	4
35 - 44	1	-	-	1
45 - 54	1	-	-	1
65 +	1	-	-	1
	6	-	3	9

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Local Health Authority Services

These services are provided by Cheshire County Council with a measure of local control by the Sale and Lymm Divisional Health Committee. A report on the work of these services is contained in the report of the Divisional Medical Officer.

Laboratory Service.

A very good service is provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service established at Withington Hospital. Specimens are collected daily from the Public Health Department in the Town Hall, by the Laboratory staff.

Hospital and Specialist Services.

(a) General Hospital Services.

The majority of cases attend Altrincham General Hospital, though beds are available at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital

(b) Infectious Diseases.

Cases requiring strict isolation or hospital treatment are admitted to Monsall Hospital. Smallpox has a separate establishment at Ainsworth Hospital, Bury and transport there is provided by the Manchester Ambulance Service.

(c) Maternity Cases.

The majority of confinements in 1966 were in the Ashton Maternity Hospital or in maternity hospitals in Manchester. Home confinements are increasing steadily as the popularity of 24 and 48 hour admissions to hospital increases.

(d) Venereal Disease.

Treatment clinics are available as follows:-

Manchester Venereal Disease Clinic,
Duke Street, Manchester.

Males:	Mon. - Fri.	10 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
	Mon. & Wed.	2 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
	Tues. Thurs. Fri.	5 p.m. - 7.0 p.m.
	Tues. & Fri.	2 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
	Saturday.	10 a.m. - 12 noon.
Females:	Mon. & Thurs.	10 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
	Tues. & Fri.	2 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
		5 p.m. - 7.0 p.m.
	Wed.	2 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
	Sat.	10 a.m. - 12 noon.

Salford, Hope Hospital, Salford 6.

Males:	Mon.	5 p.m. - 7 p.m.
Females:	Mon.	5 p.m. - 7 p.m.
	Wed.	10 a.m. - 12 noon.

Manchester Royal Infirmary

Males:	Mon. & Wed.	5 p.m. - 7 p.m.
Females:	Tues. & Thurs.	5 p.m. - 7 p.m.
	Thurs. p.m.	By appointment only.

(e) Accommodation for elderly and chronic sick.

I regret to say that the Manchester Region, like other areas suffers from a lack of this type of accommodation, and with the number of elderly increasing, and likely to go on increasing in the next few years, demands on this service will necessitate more hospital and local authority accommodation and a reappraisal of all services available for this age group.

HOME SAFETY

There is an actual Home Safety Committee in Sale composed of some members of the Council and persons co-opted from local voluntary and statutory organisations. During the year publicity material on various aspects of home safety were displayed and during a week in summer people attending the Sale swimming baths had the opportunity of learning mouth to mouth resuscitation and practising on a dummy. Towards the end of the year plans for holding a home safety exhibition in the form of a 'Hazard House' were laid and the exhibition 'Medicines With Care' promoted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was booked to come to Sale for a week in April, 1967 before going on to Manchester.

Unfortunately home accidents are not noted as such in the casualty registers of local hospitals and although an attempt has been made to discover the number of home accidents in Sale, the only statistics found were so inaccurate that they were completely worthless. I feel it would be of value to have statistics of local home accidents and to know of those treated in hospital, though not accurate, would be of interest. I am sure it would be simple to provide these figures if home accidents were marked as such in the casualty registers so that details could be extracted easily.

The Chairman of the Home Safety Committee was also Chairman of the Lancashire and Cheshire Regional Home Safety Committee and with the Medical Officer of Health regularly attended the meetings of the Regional Committee, which will undoubtedly play a greater part in co-ordinating the work of all home safety committees in the region and placing new ideas before the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the period 1st January, 1966 to 31st December, 1966.

Sewage Works Operation

The analytical results of regular sampling, at the different stages of purification, show a reasonably good sewage treatment producing a final effluent discharge conforming to Ricer Board standards.

The total volume of crude sewage given full treatment during the year 1966 amounted to 2,047,580,000 gallons, making an average daily flow of 5,609,808 gallons over this period.

The dry weather flow was calculated to be 4,660,000 gallons per day. This was calculated after a period of 14 days without rain. There was only one dry spell of 14 days or more during the whole year. This was the 16th to 29th of September.

Meteorological Station Records

Total Rainfall for 1966 - 41.38 ins. with 189 days of measurable rainfall.

Total Sunshine for 1966 - 1,133 hours 16 minutes.

It was the wettest year since 1954 when 46.15 ins. in 236 days were recorded. There were 63 hours 53 minutes less sunshine than in 1965.

On the whole the rainfall was spread out over the year. January was the driest month with 1.37 ins. in 10 days and December the wettest month with 4.89 ins. in 25 days.

The longest spell of fine weather was for 14 days, 16th to 29th September. Generally the summer was cool and wet with the early and later parts of the year being cold and wet.

There were 16 air frosts in January, 8 in February, 5 in March, 5 in April, 4 in October, 8 in November and 7 in December.

The coldest temperature recorded in 1966 was 19°F on the 18th of January and the hottest day was the 19th August with 82°F.

W.A. HODDER.

Sewage Works Engineer & Manager.

SMOKE CONTROL

CLEAN AIR

The survey of Smoke Control Area No. 7. was completed in February 1966. The Smoke Control Order was made by the Council the following month and becomes operative on the 1st August, 1967.

This Order covers 1294 premises and 167 acres of the Borough and the estimated cost of the conversion is £70,750.

On the 1st August 1966 the Smoke Control Order for Area No. 6, became operative, covering 1466 properties and 679 acres.

It is worthy of note that the trend towards gas appliances increased from 50% in Area 5 to 65% in Area 6, again bringing a large saving in expenditure since gas installation costs are generally much less than those for solid fuel appliances. This factor, plus the number of occupiers who decided to burn smokeless fuels on their existing appliances (or use portable electric fires) kept the overall cost down to around £47,000 compared with the estimate of £74,600. Approximately 60% of the properties in the Borough and 74% of the acreage are now subject to Smoke Control Orders.

The survey of Area No. 8 is already nearly complete; this comprises 1677 properties and 161 acres of the Borough. During 1966 the two Smoke Control Inspectors made about 3,000 visits to premises and approximately 6,000 letters are distributed annually in connection with Smoke Control Orders.

R.B. BUTTERWORTH

Borough Engineer & Surveyor

Mr. Mayor, Lady & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the period 1st January, 1966 to 31st December, 1966.

The following observations are made, for the information of Members of the Council not on the Parks and Cemetery Committee:-

Old Part - Area $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Total Number of Grave Spaces -
5,320 approx.

This part of Sale (Brooklands) Cemetery was opened in 1862 for the use of residents and non-residents. It has its own Established Church and Non-Conformist Chapels which are used for burial services prior to committals. The Chapels are available for use by persons of all religious persuasions, other than Roman Catholics who use their own Chapel in Hope Road.

2. Sale Public Mortuary.

Admitted - under the jurisdiction and order of H.M.

	Coroner ...	60
Number of Post-Mortems held	...	60

3. Public Health Service

On 7th November, 1960, the Council inaugurated the provision of a Chapel of Rest Service. This is used where there is need for assistance with pre-disposal arrangements when the death of a relative occurs.

G.W. NICHOLAS

Cemetery Superintendent & Registrar.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Inspections under the Housing Act	280
Inspections under the Public Health Acts and other Housing Legislation	1284
Re-inspections	985
Houses in Multiple Occupation	265
Drainage Inspections	389
Factory Act Inspections	36
Milk and Dairy Regulations Inspections	75
Food and Drugs Act Inspections	633
Slaughterhouse visits for Meat Inspection	50
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act Inspections	500
Petroleum Installation Inspections	71
Infectious Disease Visits	224
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	188
Miscellaneous	464
Housing Act, 1964, Inspections made by Technical Assistant	551
Letters and Informal Notices	76
Statutory Notices served	55
Complied with by owners	
Notices served under the Cheshire County Council Act, Section 99	5
Work carried out by Local Authority in default	3

WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR
UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

Defective roofs	36
Defective gutters	33
Defective rainwater pipes	6
Defective soil pipes	4
Defective sink waste pipes	7
Defective floors	9
Defective firegrates	5
Defective yard surfaces	6
Defective yard walls	2
Defective baths	2
Defective plaster	46
Defective pointing and brickwork	28
Defective windows and doors	45
Defective chimneys	5
Defective watercloset compartments	5
Defective waterclosets	6
Defective drains	15
Blocked drains	163
Dampness remedied	26
Dustbins renewed	426

RATS AND MICE.

During the year 265 minor cases of rat infestation and 59 cases of mice infestation were investigated.

Treatment of the sewers is carried out twice yearly, usually in the Spring and Autumn.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections.

Offices	150
Retail shops	331
Wholesale shops, warehouses	9
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	31
Fuel storage depots	2
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Total number of registered premises at end of year	523
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Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Offices	769	453
Retail shops	512	940
Wholesale departments, warehouses	55	28
Catering establishments) open to the public	146	234
Canteens		
Fuel storage depots	16	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3153	
Total Males	<u>1498</u>	
Total Females		<u>1655</u>

ACCIDENTS.

Four accidents were reported during the year all were none fatal. Three were as a result of persons falling and one was a strain due to lifting a heavy weight.

Factories and Workshops.

1. Inspection of Factories, workshops and workplaces, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector:-

	Inspections	Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	75	-	-
Factories without mechanical power	5	-	-
Other premises under the Act, (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	12	-	-
Total	92	-	-

2. Defects found:-

	Number of defects			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:- Insufficient, unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences under Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Orders, 1921, and re-enacted in the 3rd Schedule to the Factories Act 1937)	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	-	-

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Unsound Food

The following food has been surrendered during the year as being unfit for human consumption:-

Chickens	130
Chicken portions	35
Lamb	207 lbs.
Beef	412 lbs.
Pork	175 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs
Shoulder steak	28 lbs.
Stewing steak	50 lbs and 3 tins
Minced steak	2 tins
Ham	235 lbs
Ham and Pork	14 pkts.
Pork Tenderloin	6 lbs.
Bacon	271 lbs .and 50 pkts.
Chopped Pork	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Chopped Ham	2 tins
Pork Pies	38
Sausage	187 lbs.
Jellied Veal	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Luncheon Meat	6 lbs.
Tongue	48 lbs.
Soup	2 tins
Cod fillets	14 lbs.
Fish	15 tins
Corned Beef	24 lbs. and 4 tins
Corned Mutton	6 lbs.
Geese	42 lbs.
Turkey	707 lbs.
Duck	60 lbs.
Vegetables	48 tins
Tomatoes	101 tins
Baked Beans	2 tins
Milk	8 tins
Milk Pudding	8 tins

Cont'd.....

Pudding	1 tin
Margarine	25 lbs
Butter	103 lbs.
Lard	4 lbs.
Cheese	800 lbs.
Fruit	222 tins
Fruit Juice	4 tins
Shandy	1 tin
Beverage	7 tins
Jam	4 tins
Cereals	32 pkts.
Frozen Food	3014 pkts.

MEAT INSPECTION

Pigs	11
Bullocks	4
Heifers	4
Lambs	4

Condemnations

N I L

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year one hundred and thirty samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Details of these are given in the following tables.

SAMPLES	NO. EXAMINED	NO. ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR	% ADULTERATION
<u>FOOD</u>			
Baby Food	5	2	40.0
Bread	7	5	71.4
Cheese or Cheese Products	14	1	7.1
Flour Confectionery - other than bread	2	1	50.0
Fruit - canned	15	-	-
Fruit -- juice	-	-	-
Meat products - canned	11	4	36.4
Meat products - pies	1	-	-
Milk - for compositional analysis	33	-	-
Milk - evaporated	1	-	-
Milk - others	3	1	33.3
Milk - products	1	-	-
Preserves	5	-	-
Puddings	4	-	-
Soft Drinks	12	-	-
Soups	2	-	-
Spirits	6	-	-
Vegetable Products - canned	2	-	-
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TOTAL FOODS	125	14	11.2

SAMPLES	NO. EXAMINED	NO. ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR	% ADULTERATION
<u>DRUGS:</u>			
Benemid Tablets	1	1	100.0
Gee's Linctus	2	-	-
Phenergen Tablets	1	1	100.0
Quinine Bisulphate Tablets	1	-	-
TOTAL DRUGS	5	2	40.0
TOTAL FOOD AND DRUGS	130	16	12.3

MILK

The average composition of the thirty-three milk samples submitted during the year is shown below, the corresponding figures for the previous five years being given for comparison.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Min. Requirement:
Fat %	3.60	3.64	3.54	3.54	3.66	3.85	3.00
Non-Fatty Solids %	8.68	8.70	8.75	8.85	8.79	8.71	8.50
Total Solids %	12.28	12.34	12.29	12.39	12.45	12.56	11.50

IRREGULAR SAMPLES

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Ghopped Cured Pork (complaint)	Foreign matter including fibres of a rodent hair present in sample	Legal proceed- ings taken at Sale Magistr- ates Court, 5.4.66. Plea of 'Guilty'. Fined £50 & 70 gns.costs.
Part of Cake (Complaint)	The solid value of the fat extracted from the cake indicated that the rancidity had reached an undesirable level. Also on the cake was a penicillium mould growth.	Manufacturers notified. Circumstances did not warrant any further action.
Baby Food (Complaint)	Mould growth had developed on contents of jar to a considerable extent.	Manufacturers notified. Investigation suggested that the trouble may have been caused by the vacuum- seal breaking due to mis- handling of the container.
Bread and Butter (Complaint)	Analysis of the fat on the bread indicated that there was only 50% butter present in the fat.	Vendor notified further samples to be taken in the near future.

Article

Nature of Adulteration
or Irregularity

Observations

Roast Turkey
Dinner
(Complaint)

A small beetle was found in the jar of food - identified as a red rust flour beetle.

Warning letter sent.

Camembert Cheese

The cheese had undergone considerable deterioration and it was grossly infested with cheese mites

Stock investigated. This found to be the last packet. No further action

Minced Beef Steak
(Complaint)

Contained a piece of hard black rubber which appeared to be part of a larger object, such as a seal or gasket from the processing machinery.

Legal action taken. Fined £25, and £7 costs imposed.

White loaf -
sliced
(Complaint)

Contaminated with oil of mineral origin thought to be from the backing machinery.

Legal proceedings pending.

$\frac{1}{3}$ pint pasteurised milk,
(Complaint)

Contained a piece of broken glass, which from its appearance was probably from a similar milk bottle

Article	Nature of adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Buttered Barm Cake (Complaint)	Analysis of the fat on the barm cake indicated that there was only 50% butter present in the fat.	Vendor notified. Further samples to be taken in the near future.
Benemid Tablets	Assay slightly low compared with B.P. Standard	Further samples to be taken.
Phenergan Tablets 25 m.g.	Assay slightly low compared with B.P. standard.	Further samples to be taken.
Corned Beef	The corned beef was in an advanced state of decomposition - probably due to the can having been perforated.	Remainder of stock examined. No further action.
Bun Loaf (Complaint)	Contained a piece of bone.	Bakers notified. Premises inspected.
Slice of bread and jam. (Complaint)	Examination suggested that the bread, present in the jam had been cooked in the jam.	The circum- stances of this complaint did not warrant further action.
Pork Luncheon Meat (Complaint)	Numerous streaks of bright green/blue foreign matter on the surface of the meat, caused by local- ised excessive amounts of iron salts due to the failure of the lacquer and corrosion of the can.	Canners notified.

PRESERVATIVES

Fifty-one samples were examined for preservatives. They comprised 1 blackcurrant jam; 1 plum jam; 1 raspberry jam; 1 grapefruit juice; 1 lemon pie filling; 34 milks; 2 mincemeat and 10 soft drinks.

MISCELLANEOUS

Two potable waters were examined during the year to ascertain the nature of the deposits present.

